

From Our Special Correspondent.

Among the many subjects of political inter-

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undersigned

negoties, carpenters, bricklayers and laboring men—those that are acquainted with the use of the ax and understand the "tail-board" of the plane. Such men can command \$20 a year, will not leave their families, and will not go to the city. There is no fine land as there is in the world, one acre of which for productivity is worth any ten in Massachusetts in its primitive state. The man who has no other means of support than his physical adventures without industry, brains or integrity, had better stay where they are. Coal miners are greatly needed.

It is said there are no room or want of doctors, ministers or lawyers. This is true. There is no room for a physician, or soon will be, of all these classes. We need at this time a good physician at this place, and we believe we cannot have too many. There is no room for a minister, but they are not so much reliable Free-State men. We have several of that class to days that tried the "grit" of all men here, that they equipped, and that they have been able to do so. There is no room for the professional services of lawyers, still we will be glad to pay hands at no distant time to be bought and sold, and covered

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In the Missouri House of Representatives, Feb. 12, 1857

Total.....	21,864	17,084	222,693	206,460
	17,084		222,693	206,460
Decrease.....	4,442		Increase.....	75,797

From the foregoing additions, too, it will be manifest that there has not only been an actual decrease of the number of slaves in each of the counties named, but that the increase while population has been correspondingly large. Thus while the decrease of slaves has been 4,442, the increase of whites has been 75,797, or if we take the sum total of those counties in 1851, it will be found that the ratio of slaves to free whites was one to ten, while in the year 1856 it is seen to be one to thirteen. So much for the absolute decrease of Slavery in Missouri. Concurrent with this fact, however, may be noted the attendant circumstance that

Counties	1851. Slaves.	1856. Slaves.	1851. Free white.	1856. Free white.
Atchison	83	65	1,618	3,312
Noway	70	148	2,048	4,624
Genry	50	69	1,197	5,747
Genry	13	8	2,474	7,614
Merret	14	25	2,676	5,969
Putnam	10	31	3,151	4,570
Shoyley	75	31	3,242	5,635
Scotland	151	361	7,157	9,757
Grady	148	166	1,656	5,964
Bullard	89	62	2,995	4,989
Total	635	871	15,864	57,255

parody upon the institution. Slavery there has not been excluded, as a system, by settlement and improvement, as it lingers only as an expedient, and is the only way whereby a man can be made a member of the community as the wife or the relic of family inheritance. The foregone gains are but detached, although very significant parts of the whole, and the census returns for the years 1831 and 1846. Let us now present the sum and substance of the whole census by enumeration of the entire State. By the census of 1831 it appears that there were 183,125 slaves in Missouri, and that the value of the slaves in 1846 it will be found four times that the number of slaves from 1831 to 1846. This shows an increase in the State at large of 124,242 slaves during the intervening five years. Perhaps it would be more strictly correct to say *per year*, inasmuch as the census of 1851 was actually taken in 1850, while the census of 1846 was performed late in 1845, and the census of 1851 was taken in 1850 for the present. On the other hand, however, the free white population of Missouri in 1851 amounted to 594,181, and in 1846 to 799,884, thereby giving an increase of 205,703 during the same period. The proportional increase of free whites to slaves is thus seen to be 16 to 1. Slavery

growth of Slavery in a small section of Missouri, and  
of its decline elsewhere under the influence of emigra-  
tion from abroad. It tells us in language not to be mis-  
taken, that the great advance in the population of this  
State has taken place where Slavery is scarcely in-  
creased at all. And it goes on to state, I think, in  
the most manly and statesmanlike manner, that emancipa-  
tion already transpiring in Missouri; for if the States  
have prevented do not amount to that, I know not  
whom would. It is gradual emancipation on its  
proudest, grandest scale—emancipation gathered as  
it triumph in the own march of the white race—  
trrophy of our civilisation. Sir, I would ask what

below at the inference which God has conferred upon every case. Choose between them; but we say for my own justification, that I infinitely more respect and tolerate the first than the last. In approaching the close of this inquiry into the facts connected with the matter of Slavery as a labor system in Missouri, and the manifold departments of wealth and industry which it has created by its gradual encroachment upon the rights of man, I cannot forbear adverting to the topic which is so often put forth as an argument by those who contend for the perpetuation of the institution. It is the change in our present domestic relations would be fraught with the insupportable evil of separating us from the South and attaching us to the North. It is urged that Missouri belongs to the South—is identified with

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Democratic institutions to pay a visit to the S

plegatic he lost patience in speaking of him, ready to adopt any theory, however wild, which would exonerate him from responsibility for their charientment for his object. One of them, a young, acute and intelligent man, with whom I passed all the evening discussing American affairs, told me that South was anxious to, and would ere long, call all the venturers in the purpose of pledging all Southern merchants to the cause of the war, and all the things, of whatever kind, with New-York, and transfer their trade and capital to Charleston. When this course once adopted, he looked forward to a distant period to see the Empire City a hotbed of a wild man—a solemn war using to all importunities with "Southern rights." The same man said that his crop of cotton this year was nearly as